

Computer Graphics

Computer Graphics Jorg Peters



The 'book' page will evolve!

<https://www.cise.ufl.edu/research/SurfLab/gfxNotes/cap4730/CGsyllabus.html>

Structure of the course:

- Polyhedra (2 variables, linear)
- Curves (1 variable, curved)
- Surfaces (2 variables, curved)

<https://www.cise.ufl.edu/research/SurfLab/gfxNotes/cap4730idx>

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<https://www.cise.ufl.edu/research/SurfLab/gfxNotes/cap5705idx>

<https://www.cise.ufl.edu/research/SurfLab/gfxNotes/cap5705/CGsyllabus.html>

This syllabus page will evolve!

Structure of the course:

- Curves (1 variable)
- Polyhedra (2 variables, linear)
- Surfaces (2 variables, curved)

Cool tools (not covered, but lightly used)

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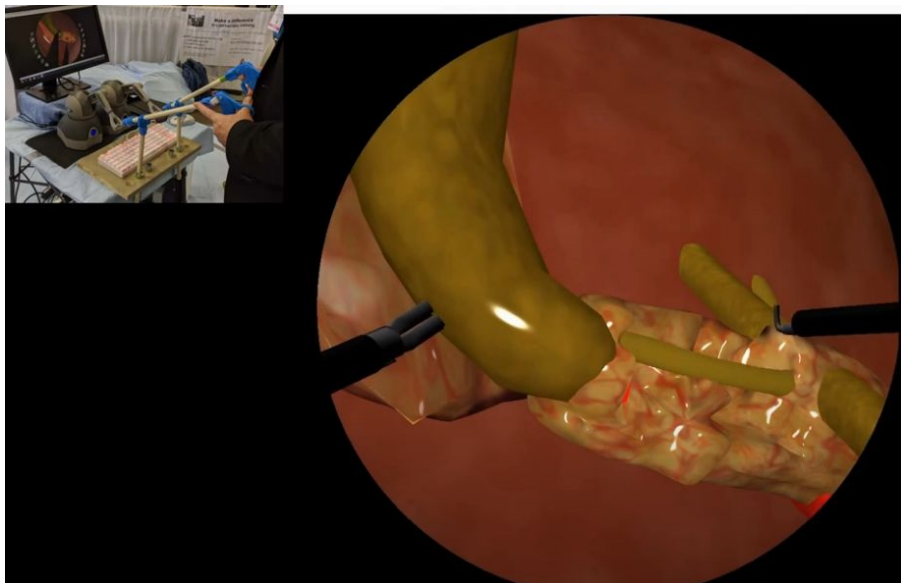


Blender



not covered, interactive simulation

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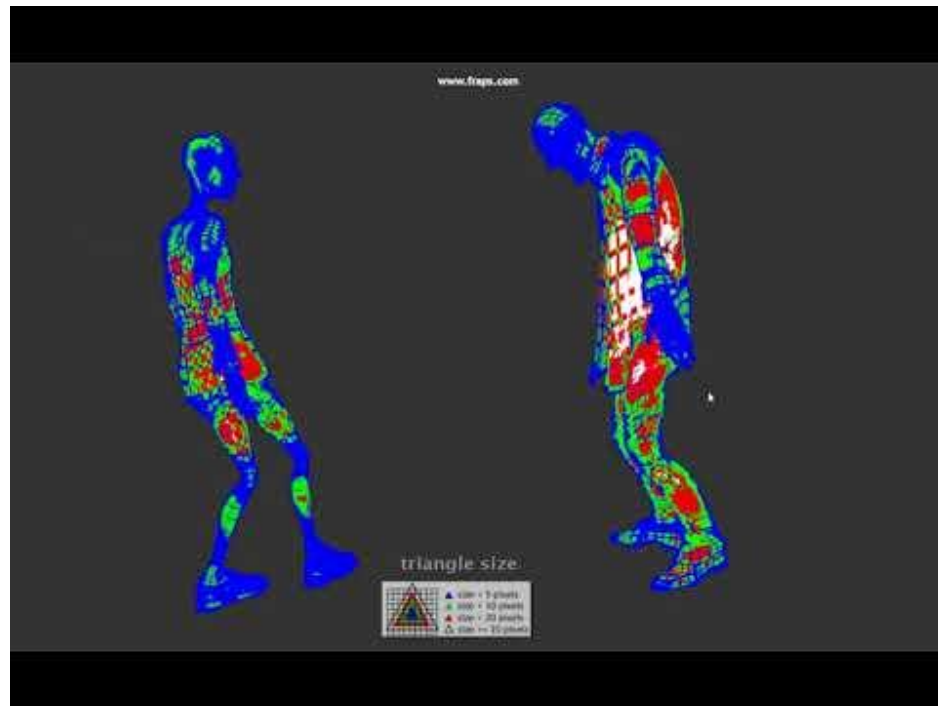
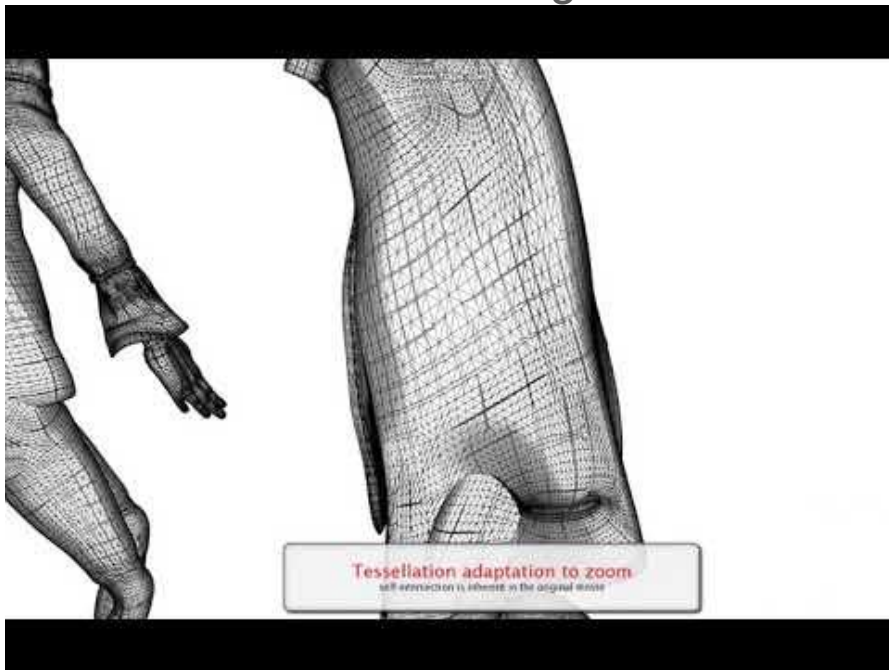
[Surgical
simulation](#)

Min 1:03

Not covered: Animation, rigging,...

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Tessellation Engine

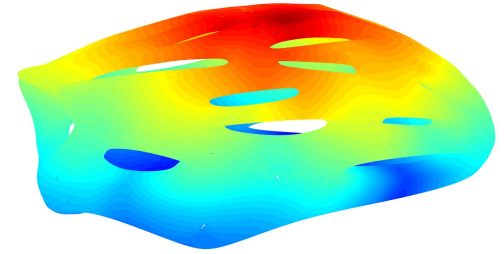
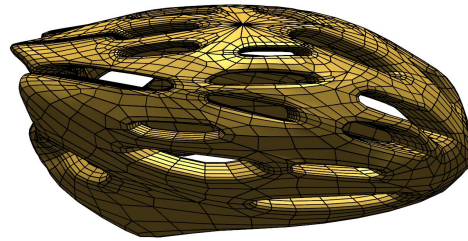
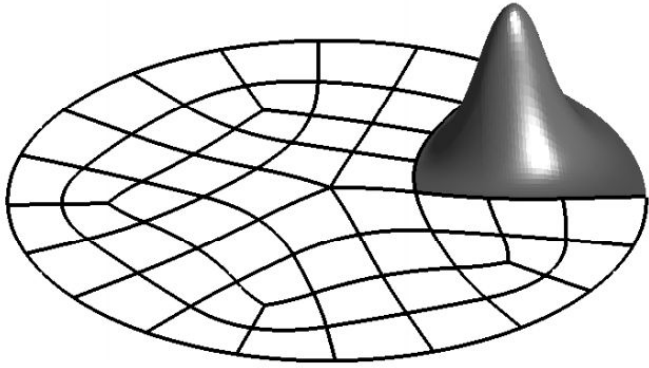


Efficient Pixel-accurate Rendering of Animated Curved Surfaces [YBP12]

[Elephant's Dream Blender](#)

Not covered: Design & engineering analysis

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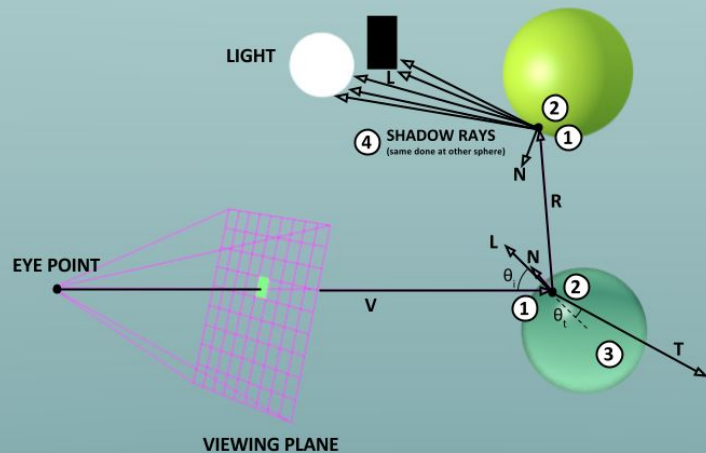


not a focus: Ray Tracing



RAY TRACING

(for one pixel up to first bounce)



①

Sphere equation: $(\vec{p} - \vec{c}) \cdot (\vec{p} - \vec{c}) = r^2$

Ray equation: $\vec{r}(t) = \vec{o} + t\vec{d}$

Intersection:

$$(\vec{o} + t\vec{d} - \vec{c}) \cdot (\vec{o} + t\vec{d} - \vec{c}) = r^2$$

$$t^2 (\vec{d} \cdot \vec{d}) + 2(\vec{o} - \vec{c}) \cdot t\vec{d} + (\vec{o} - \vec{c}) \cdot (\vec{o} - \vec{c}) - r^2 = 0$$

